



# Germany in Frye Note Pledges Safety of Lives at Sea

**RAYONETS COW  
MOB CHARGING  
FROM HILLSIDE**  
Militia Drive Back  
East Youngstown  
Strikers.

**MASS AGAIN  
FOR ATTACK**  
Rioters Wreck \$1,000,000  
in Property and Trample  
on U. S. Flag.

By JOHN J. LEARY, Jr.  
East Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 8.—With  
1,000 militiamen within the main plant  
of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube  
company and the village streets,  
gather half a thousand in reserve at  
Jail Centre, fifteen miles west of  
here, and small detachments on guard  
at subsidiary plants of the Republic  
Steel and Iron Company in Hazelton  
and Struthers, all is quiet to-night in  
the section where last night anarchy  
reigned.

It is, however, the sort of quiet that  
seems to spell trouble, and the pres-  
ence of machine gun companies at the  
strategic points in the village square,  
the strict halting of every person  
in civilian clothes, and the stiff  
order "Keep your hands out of your  
pockets" which applies to those hold-  
ing military passes, bespeaks the im-  
minence of these in charge to take no  
chances.

**Guardmen Repulse Rioters.**  
Guardmen with fixed bayonets drove  
a mob of strikers who threatened  
the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant  
this afternoon. The strikers had  
gathered on the hill opposite the plant  
during the morning and made a rush  
toward the mill. Militiamen inside were  
ordered to meet them and repulsed  
them, pursuing them to their original  
positions on the hill.

The authorities are hoping for the  
best, but as Brigadier General John  
Spray, in command of the troops,  
of to-night, they are making no pre-  
sumptions as to what the night may  
bring forth.

"If we get through the night all  
right," said General Sprague, "who is a  
man of the Philippines, 'I think  
we will have the situation all right,  
we are not making any promises.  
These people who made all the hell  
out of this are ugly. They still have  
arms and, I believe, a large  
quantity of dynamite. Of course,  
anything may happen."

As the general spoke, reports came  
that the foreign laborers, whose  
debarment of the Greek Christmas on  
Monday night and this morning  
the killing of two men, the wound-  
ing of twenty-five persons, the de-  
struction by fire of ten city blocks, the  
losing of the business section of the  
city and a property loss of \$1,000,000,  
are again gathering en masse in the  
city and the town.

Orders at once went out that they  
be dispersed and that under no cir-  
cumstances should an considerable  
group of men be allowed to gather,  
with or without a large amount of ter-  
ror to cover it, it is doubtful whether  
it could be carried out if the  
troops take into their heads to  
do more on the works.

All Saloons Are Closed.  
The one thing in favor of the troops  
is that all saloons in this village, as  
well as in Youngstown itself and all  
of Mahoning and Trumbull counties,  
have been closed indefinitely.

Youngstown itself is quiet, only the  
few saloons and the absence of poe-  
ple from the streets indicating that  
anything out of the ordinary had hap-  
pened. The Youngstown police are on  
duty in the village of East Young-  
stown, or are recuperating from the  
strain of the last seventy-two hours,  
during which time they of them saw  
the homes.

Across the long viaduct which, five  
miles out of town, leads into the vil-  
lage of East Youngstown it is another  
thing. As I drove through the dark-  
ened highway a young guardman shot  
into the glare of the headlights.  
"Halt, please," he demanded in as-  
sertive tone as his nineteen or twenty  
years would permit. My pass, scribbled  
on a letter head of the Overland  
Express by General Sprague, satisfied  
him.

"Better stop at the company office  
and get a regular pass from the ad-  
juster," he advised. "None of the boys  
right, but recognize that." He was  
right, for the next station showed a  
company of militia on duty. A non-  
commissioned officer held me back until a non-  
commissioned officer was procured.  
At the north entrance to the works  
a detachment armed with the new one-  
ton machine gun were on duty. To  
pass through the works, and the pass  
was honored with the advice that I  
go to the office of John C. Robertson,  
the general manager of the company,  
which had been turned into brigade  
headquarters.

On a riding outside were twenty  
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## Ada Rehan, Shakespearian Star, Dies After a Week's Illness



Miss Rehan as a member of Augustin Daly's company twenty years ago.

Ada Rehan, the actress, died yester-  
day afternoon at Roosevelt Hospital,  
where she had been a patient for eight  
days. For several months she had been  
critically ill from arterial trouble at  
her home, 164 West Ninety-third Street.  
Dr. Hermann Biggs had been in con-  
stant attendance upon her.

Around her deathbed were her sis-  
ters, Mrs. Oliver Doud Byron and Mrs.  
Hattie Russell, and her nephew, Ar-  
thur Byron. Although the funeral ar-  
rangements have not been completed, it  
was announced last night that it would  
be private.

Instead of going abroad, as was her  
usual custom, Miss Rehan spent last  
summer at her home at Montauk Point.

## COL. HOUSE CONFERS WITH SIR E. GREY

British Officials Anxious to Con-  
ceal Nature of Talk

London, Jan. 8.—As the first step in  
his trip of investigation into war con-  
ditions in Europe, Colonel E. M. House,  
personal representative of President  
Wilson, saw Sir Edward Grey, the British  
Minister for Foreign Affairs, to-  
day, spending some time with the Foreign  
Office head.

No statement was given out regard-  
ing the matters discussed, and officials  
of the government in declining to talk  
regarding the meeting displayed anxiety  
that nothing be said that would im-  
plicate Colonel House's call should be  
termed a conference between the two  
men.

Colonel House left his hotel without  
leaving any word as to his destination,  
and it is expected that he will spend  
the weekend with a party which several  
number among its members several  
close advisers of the British govern-  
ment. Colonel House is known to be  
awaiting advice from Ambassador Ger-  
ard before definitely planning a trip  
to Berlin. In the mean time the next  
two weeks will be spent in England.  
The mission of Colonel House has  
created little interest here. Colonel  
House is meeting prominent official ci-  
vilians, but disclaims any purpose of  
attempting to pave the way for peace  
negotiations.

## HEIRESS HER OWN JAILER

Miss Teixeira, of Brazil, Discharges  
Father, Alleged Ex-Warden.

Georgiana Teixeira, Brazilian hei-  
ress, has elected to become her own  
warden and prisoner. She will remain  
in a hotel in Port Jefferson, Long Is-  
land, until the exact value of her estate  
in South America is determined.

Former District Attorney Furman, of  
Patchogue, her lawyer, has sent the  
sheaf of legal documents handed to the  
girl by her father, the Marquis of  
Aguila Branch, to Brazil. The papers  
relate to money, stocks, bonds and  
mortgages. Because the post to and  
from Brazil requires considerable time  
and there may be necessity for a re-  
turn to Brazil, she has planned for  
herself a life of seclusion. She is deter-  
mined that she shall not again assert  
dominance over her.

## FATAL STEP BY GROUNDHOG

Awakes Too Soon and Strays Into  
Trap.

Winsted, Conn., Jan. 8.—A wood-  
chuck at Northville evidently thought  
the cold weather had lasted so long it  
must be Candlemas day and ventured  
forth to-day. It strayed into a trap  
belonging to A. J. Yeomans. Burial  
took place two hours later. Woodbury  
William Bennett, of  
found a racoon asleep in a hollow log  
yesterday. He ceased worrying over  
Sunday dinner.

## U. S. CALLED TIMID BULLY

Chamberlain Says We  
Cringe to Strong,  
Domineer Weak.

## FRIENDS TO QUIT, IS PREDICTION

Truckling to Japan Shown  
—Representative Dies  
Pooh-Poohs War.

Senator George E. Chamberlain,  
chairman of the Committee on Military  
Affairs of the United States Senate,  
and Representative Martin Dies, "the  
feller from Texas," had it out at the  
Republican Club yesterday afternoon.  
In the end preparedness was roundly  
cheered and heartily laughed at by the  
200 members of the club gathered at a  
luncheon to discuss in a non-partisan  
way "Our Army; How Rapidly and on  
What Lines Should It Be Enlarged?"

The Democratic Senator from Oregon  
drew a dark picture of the cowardly  
bully, called the United States, that  
was overbearing toward insignificant  
adversaries, but had got the worst of  
it in every diplomatic clash with a first  
class power.

He declared that the European pow-  
ers, particularly Great Britain, were  
riding roughshod over all American  
rights; England and Japan had a treaty  
that threatens the United States on  
both sides; this nation was in danger  
of losing the Philippines, and would  
lose its last friend as soon as England  
was brought to book and the country  
faced compulsory military training.

The optimistic Congressman from  
Texas hoped that if Japan did take the  
Philippines the United States would  
declare war on Japan and make her  
keep them. This had been the most  
colossal campaign of misrepresentation  
that the country had ever seen, he  
said; the nation was as far away from  
compulsory military service as Pike's  
Peak, and if New Yorkers insisted  
upon militarism Congress would "soak  
your incomes to buy the ships."

Acted Like a Bully.

"In dealing with the smaller nations  
we have acted like a great bully," said  
Senator Chamberlain. "When Hayti  
has a revolution and refuses to pay  
her debts, we send ships and a few  
marines to take charge, but when it  
comes to dealing with the greater pow-  
ers of the world, instead of acting like  
a brave and courageous nation, we act  
like cowards, I am sorry and ashamed  
to say."

"In making a treaty with poor, effete  
China we say her laboring classes  
shall not be allowed to land upon our  
shores. We say we are to be the  
judges of what classes may be admit-  
ted, but when we deal with a nation  
like Japan—a warlike nation—she her-  
self is made the judge, because she  
has the power to say which of her  
citizens shall be admitted, on account  
of the 'gentlemen's agreement.'"

"When we deal with a first class  
power we permit it to dictate to us  
what we shall do. We have the hu-  
miliating spectacle of a Secretary of  
State hailing across the continent to the  
California Legislature and begging on  
his knees that they shall not enact  
laws which might ruffle the feelings  
of a great, warlike power to the west."

"There is not a single instance in the  
diplomatic history of the United States  
in which we did not get the worst of it.  
We have yielded in every arbitration,  
and always at the dictation of some  
first class power, rather than fight. All  
we need is to let the powers parcel us  
out, as is being done with China, be-  
cause we are afraid to fight."

"Thank God, our trouble with Ger-  
many is about to be adjusted. She is  
being brought to the mark, as also is  
Austria. It is our duty to be neutral,  
but I have no sympathy with any man  
who says an American citizen cannot  
go anywhere he pleases."

"Germany and Austria are making  
terms with us. Now let us bring Great  
Britain to book. She has destroyed the  
commerce of the United States so far

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## DARED DEATH TO SEND S O S

Thessaloniki's Opera-  
tor Ignored Cap-  
tain's Threat.

## 200 SOULS TO 1 WAS HIS CHOICE

"I Had the Right to Shoot,"  
Says Skipper in Own  
Justification.

The S O S signal that saved 177 lives  
on the Thessaloniki was flashed from  
the disabled ship in defiance of the  
captain's threat to shoot the wireless  
operator if he sent out the call. While  
the leaking vessel pitched with the  
great seas that came crashing down on  
deck, tearing away lifeboats, breaking  
skylights and threatening to wash  
away the few terrorized passengers  
clustered about a Greek priest as he  
prayed in the tiny deck shrine, a dra-  
matic scene was enacted in the little  
wireless room above. The officers, to  
save the passengers' lives, defied their  
captain.

They told the story yesterday when  
they arrived on the Anchor liner Peru-  
gia, which rescued them last Tuesday.  
This is the picture they drew of the  
tense conference when the captain  
would not send for aid:

On one side of the table stood Cap-  
tain Goulondris, angry and obstinate.  
His officers, every man of them his  
senior in years and experience at sea,  
faced him. They pleaded with him, in  
the name of humanity, to call for help.  
They pointed out that the ship, racked  
by a month of storms, could not be ex-  
pected to ride another gale. The pas-  
sengers, on the verge of panic, prayed  
that he would call for aid.

But the captain, growing angrier  
every moment, was firm.

"Send that message," commanded  
Chief Officer Nicholas Orloff.  
"Don't send it," the captain snapped.  
"We are 200 souls, passengers and  
crew—the captain is but one," came  
Orloff's command again. "What right  
have you to imperil these lives? In the  
name of humanity, send that message."  
That was too much for the captain.

"I'll Shoot You."

"If you send that I'll shoot you," he  
shouted, and reached for the hip pocket  
where he carried his revolver. He  
glared a moment at the officers, then  
left abruptly and returned to the de-  
serted bridge.

Aristotelis Vranicas, the wireless op-  
erator at whose head the storm of com-  
mands and countermands had been  
hurled, was in a delicate position. This  
is how he described his final decision  
as he told the whole story yesterday.

"What was I to do?" he said. "I was  
between two fires—my duty to obey my  
commander and my other duty to save  
lives that were in peril. I thought hard  
for a few minutes after the captain  
left. Then I sent the message. There  
was nothing else to do. Everybody was  
against the captain."

"The next day the captain came  
storming in again. I was half afraid  
he would carry out his threat."

"Did you send that message last  
night?" he wanted to know.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, it's a good thing you did,  
after all. We are really in trouble  
now. Keep calling!"

As the Perugia steamed up from  
Quarantine Captain Goulondris at first  
denied that there had been any fric-  
tion with his officers. He said that the  
message had gone out signed by the  
officers because he had not been on  
duty at the time.

Then Vranicas told the whole story  
of the break with the officers. He was  
corroborated by Kimon Paleologos, the  
second operator, and James Lambros,  
a Marconi operator, who, as a passen-  
ger on the Thessaloniki, helped in the  
wireless room to relieve the strain of  
constant calls for help.

Captain Goulondris was confronted

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## Rise of New and Stronger British Ministry Forecast

Asquith Has Purchased Outward Unity at Cost of  
Position, with Feeblest Makeshift of Com-  
pulsion Bill, Declares Garvin.

By J. L. GARVIN.  
[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
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London, Jan. 8.—We are in the thick of the struggle on conscription  
and there will be dramatic developments. In starting out to follow Lin-  
coln's footsteps, we have already some of his familiar troubles on our hands.  
Moltke once said that England had no real army, and under her parlia-  
mentary system could never create one. That confident dogma has been  
shaken, but not crushed. It explains in a sentence for all English-speaking  
peoples the historic significance of our passing political troubles in this is-  
land. Our disputes, though unpleasant, are still merely verbal. They may  
go worse before they go better, but American opinion must not be misled.  
Should there be—as is quite possible, though not certain—a few weeks of  
serious confusion that the enemy might regard as our death throes, it  
would only be our birth pains as a fighting society. We shall disprove  
Moltke.

Fundamentally, our controversy, ugly as it has sometimes seemed  
during the last few days, only turns upon the question as to whether in-  
roduction of conscription is or is not necessary. Our present compulsion  
bill is, indeed, the feeblest makeshift ever brought forward by hesitating  
politicians, speaking of urgency in one breath and compromise in the next.  
Even the opponents of the measure, even the Irish party, admit that what-  
ever is required to beat the Germans must be done. By one means or  
another it will be done and without undue delay.

As I have foreshadowed in previous weeks, if a satisfactory agreement  
cannot be brought about by the present Parliamentary issue it must be  
settled by the decisive resort of an appeal to the country. It might be the  
best way out. Lincoln, when he enforced his draft in your Civil War, had  
to bring back troops from the front to fire upon rioters in New York. It  
is improbable that we shall come near to anything as bad as what hap-  
pened when even friendly opinion in Europe feared the Northern states  
were about to perish in chaos, that Jefferson Davis could triumph and  
that the Union was doomed. It is unlikely that we shall come to anything  
worse than a general election. The results would mean a stronger gov-  
ernment, a stronger measure of compulsion and a stronger prosecution  
of the war.

During the debate on conscription there were more men in uniform  
on the floor of the House of Commons than have perhaps been seen there  
since Cromwell's troopers took away the bauble and gave the speaker the

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## NEW HAVEN JURY BOMBS, NOT BABES 11 TO 1, IS REPORT "MAY COVET MILK"

Majority for Acquittal of Germany Short of Fat for  
Former Directors, According to Rumor.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

London, Jan. 8.—So far the British  
government has given no reply to the  
request to permit condensed milk to go  
into Germany for use by "starving  
babies." This decision is awaited with  
considerable interest here as well as in  
America. Great quantities of milk were  
needed for the Belgians, but no diffi-  
culty was found in getting adequate  
supplies from Holland and Switzerland.

In Germany there are more than a  
million and a half cows, and it is con-  
sidered strange that they are unable to  
supply the wants of all the babies in  
the country, even though they number  
five millions, which figure has doubled  
in the last few months. Officially, the  
German government has made no spe-  
cial plea for the babies, so far as can  
be learned. Thus Dr. Edmund von  
Muech's campaign in America arouses  
interest and comment here.

What is well known is that Germany  
is extremely short of fat, because her  
normal supplies have been used in the  
manufacture of high explosives, espe-  
cially nitroglycerin. Reports come out  
of Germany constantly that the gov-  
ernment is about to issue fat cards,  
similar to the well known bread cards.  
It is common knowledge that no fat is  
sold on certain days.

Information at hand shows the reason  
why Germany's cows are not suffi-  
cient to feed her babies, and that is  
that the fatty substance is extracted  
from most of the milk. Even in the  
best Berlin hotels it is now impossible  
to get cream for coffee, the thinnest  
of fluids being served. The same condi-  
tion holds in the making of pastries.

German cows may not be giving milk  
of as high grade, because sugar beets,  
formerly used largely for cattle fodder,  
now are applied for other purposes.  
Another source of cattle fodder cut off  
is bran mash from the breweries—a  
mixture of rye and "aps. Before the  
war rye was bought in great quantities  
from Russia.

Englishmen recall that in the Franco-  
Prussian war Germany showed little  
regard for the welfare of French  
babies, or for the babies on the Lusitania  
or the Persia, or for those slain  
right here in London by Zeppelin  
bombs. This government will give no  
indication of its decision or of its  
views, now whether it even admits the  
fact that German babies are suffering.

A friend of the Red Cross here says  
he considers it extremely doubtful  
whether that organization could handle  
the 120,000 cases of milk which Ameri-  
can reports say, Dr. von Muech wants  
to send, and see that they were dis-  
tributed only for the use of children.

Unless there were proper supervision  
over the shipment it would be easily  
possible to slip cans into cases with  
contents more valuable even than milk.  
It would be impossible at this end to  
make a satisfactory examination with-  
out destroying many cans of real milk.  
Another reason why the Allies might  
be expected to object would be the fact  
that they do not want tin cans to go  
into Germany.

The reading of the Dunbaugh testi-  
mony took about two hours, and when  
it was finished C. A. Flint, Juror No.  
10, asked the judge to read that part  
of his charge having to do with the  
tripartite agreement of 1890 by which  
the New Haven, New York Central and  
New York & Harlem each agreed not  
to handle business for the rivals of  
the others through the Grand Central  
Terminal, which they were using  
jointly.

Later the jury asked to have read to  
them the testimony of Frank M. Dun-  
baugh, former head of the Joy line, re-  
garding the acquisition of that prop-  
erty by the New Haven. When they  
came in for this reading the demeanor  
of the individuals gave a fair line on  
how the division stood.

It was obvious that Albert E. Weldon,  
Juror No. 2, was not in accord with  
most of the others. This lent support  
to the belief that the jury stood eleven  
for acquittal to one for conviction.

The nature of the documents asked  
for showed that the jurors were pretty  
thoroughly snarled up in the intricate  
details of the case.

First the jury asked for letters in-  
volving Henry M. Flagler, introduced  
by the government in evidence as tend-  
ing to show efforts on the part of the  
New Haven alleged trust builders to  
enjoy his help to break up the compet-  
ing Jux Steamboat Line.

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## WILSON URGED TO SEEK NEW U-BOAT RULE

Advisers Want a  
Sweeping Pledge  
from Teutons.

## FRYE ANSWER COURTS PEACE

Germany Agrees to Shield  
Life Before Sinking  
American Ships.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Encouraged  
by the conciliatory attitude shown  
by Germany and Austria in recent  
diplomatic exchanges with the  
United States, this government may  
request a definite and comprehensive  
statement pledging not only Ger-  
many but all of her allies to re-  
spect, in the conduct of their sea  
warfare, the guarantees as to the  
safety of American life for which  
this government has contended  
throughout the entire submarine  
controversy.

President Wilson is being urged  
by some of his close advisers to ask  
the German allies for definite as-  
surances that no unarmed ships with  
Americans aboard shall be destroyed  
by any of them until the passengers  
have reached a place of safety. The  
President is said to look with some  
favor upon such a proposal, but has  
reached no decision. In any case, he  
probably will take no steps in that  
direction until details of pending  
negotiations with those countries  
have been cleared up.

Frye Note Cheers Officials.

Germany's note in the Frye case,  
made public at the State Depart-  
ment to-day, is taken in adminis-  
tration circles as a new indication that  
the end of the U-boat controversy  
is near. Although officials are  
guarded in their expressions of  
gratification over the new German  
concessions, they believe that a com-  
plete understanding with the Teu-  
tonic allies is in preparation and  
will be consummated in a few days.

This hope is strengthened by Aus-  
tria's deference in the second Ancona  
raid and the assurances of Baron  
Zwiedinek, the Austrian chargé here,  
that if it developed that an Austrian  
submarine sank the liner Persia he had  
no doubt personally that full satisfac-  
tion would be given.

No further details regarding the Per-  
sia incident reached the State Depart-  
ment to-day, but there has been an ap-  
parent lessening of tension as the days  
have gone by without any official con-  
firmation that it was a torpedo and not  
a mine that sank the ship.

Safety Must Be Certain.

The chief point at issue in the Frye  
case has been for several months  
whether Germany would grant the  
American contention that lifeboats are  
not necessarily a "place of safety" for  
the passengers of torpedoed ships. In  
the note published to-day the German  
government admits that the question  
depends on conditions of weather, sea  
and proximity to shore, and assures  
this government that persons on board  
vessels to be sunk will not be ordered  
into the boats except when conditions  
"afford absolute certainty that the  
boats will reach the nearest port."

The State Department refused to ad-  
mit to-day that Ambassador von Bern-  
storff had submitted any new proposals  
in the Lusitania case. Secretary Lan-  
ging and President Wilson alone are  
aware of the nature of the communica-  
tion he submitted yesterday. It is be-  
lieved, however, that it will serve as a  
basis for a satisfactory understanding.

This belief is widely held among high  
officials of the government, who point  
out that Germany has shown, ever-  
since the recall of Captain Boylston  
and von Papen, the greatest anxiety  
to please the United States and to ter-  
minate the controversies between the  
two nations. It is thought that this  
attitude follows the hope that vigorous  
action will be taken by Congress if  
not by the President—against Great  
Britain as soon as the case against  
Germany is disposed of.

Seeks Action Against Britain.

It is pointed out particularly that the  
Senate Committee on Foreign Rela-  
tions has undertaken to examine the  
relations between the United States and  
the belligerent powers, and that the  
situation is deadlocked largely because  
Germany's unatoned offences more than  
offset those of Great Britain. With  
the German controversies out of the  
way, therefore, it is hoped that the  
Senate committee will force the admin-  
istration to act against England.

Germany's action, according to this  
understanding of the situation, will  
therefore depend upon Count von

## Mr. What's-His-Name?

It's another Samuel Hopkins Adams story with the  
usual wallop. The tale of a buccannier in business with  
so many aliases he has forgotten his real name and ad-  
dress. If this savory specimen ever became homesick  
he wouldn't know where to go!

There's a purpose to Adams' stories. They are  
intended to protect the public from piracy. They are  
constructive rather than destructive. To-day he tells a  
tale of hidden dangers, baits for the gullible. On  
Page 12.

## The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.